The Great Speculator Expired Yesterday Morning.

CONSUMPTION WAS THE CAUSE

New York, Dec. 2 .- Jay Gould died at his home, Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, at 9:15 this morning. The cause of death was pulmonary

The news of Mr. Gould's death was not made known to those outside the see of the millionaire for a balf our after the event. The first authenfrom the colored butler, who came to the door of the Gould mansion and in response to a question said, in a chok-

Yes, Mr. Gould is dead." Mr. Gould died surrounded by the members of his family and faithful physicians. All day yesterday and in the evening contradictory reports regarding Mr. Gould's condition was roulating, but in the evening it was acknowledged that he was failing fast, and in all probability he would not re-cover. In fact, at il o'clock it was said he could not live the night out.

However at 1 o'clock this morning he seemed to raily somewhat, and the lights were turned down and the famretired to try and get some rest. Munn and the nurses remained with gradually the members of the family again assembled at his bedside. It was apparent to all that the end was fast approaching. Mr. Gould seemed to realize the truth himself. No pain attended the last moments of the dying man. The end came peacefully and quietly. Just before he died Mr. Gould, realizing that he had but a little while longer to live expressed a desire while longer to live, expressed a desire that all the members of his family be that all the members of his family be calles that he might look upon them for the last time. He was perfectly conscious and entirely composed, meeting his end with calmass. His mind was clear to the last, as was demonstrated by the fact that he missed the face of a member of the family who had left the room for a moment.

Mr. Gould's last words were in the form of a request that he might at the closing moments of his life be surrounded by the beloved members of his life be

The real condition of Mr. Gould's health was not revealed until a year ago, when he broke down in the Iamous Missouri Pacific meeting. This occurred in November, 1891.

The Missouri Pacific was Mr. Gould's pride. He had built it up and had made it a dividend-paying road. He

was jealous of the reputation which the Vanderbilt roads enjoyed and al-ways pointed to the Missouri Pacific when he was charged with being a rail-road wrecker and not a railroad

builder.

The Gould boys at this time were reported to be heavily "short" of the market. A great buil movement, based on the enormous crops of the year, was in progress. The directors of the Missouri Pacific met and both Mr. Gould and his son, George, favored the passing of the dividend.

Quarreled With Bussell Sage.

According to reports at the time, Russell Sags, who was "long" of the market, was violently opposed to the meve. Mr. Sloan, the conservative president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, was also a a director of the Missouri Pacific. He, too, was opposed to the step. The detate between George Gould and Russell Sage grew to a heated altercation. Jay Gould broke down, and, it is said, actually wept. He fainted away and showed that his constitution was broken. The dividend was passed and the built wave restored.

desire to manipulate the market, so that the Goulds could cover their "shorts." But when the facts were made known Wall street at last realized that Jay Gould had nearly run his

He returned to New York in time for the Manhattan elevated and West-ern Union annual meetings in Septem-

like an automaton. His shoulders drooped forward. Great wrinkles hol-lowed his cheeks, and a lack juster giance that was so familiar in his dark eves. He moved and acted like a man 80 years of age.

GOULD'S EARLY LIFE.

His Story of How He Obtained His First

Jay Gould was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, about 200 miles from New York, on May 27, 1836. His father owned a small farm then and kept a dairy of twenty cows. He was the only boy and had to attend to the cows in the morning and assisted in milking them. He did not like farming in that way, so he went to echool. He had learned to write, and a store-keeper in the village gave him the job to write up his books at ment, and in that way he supported himself through

Gould told the story of his early life to the senate committee on labor sev-eral years ago. "I was about it when I left home," he said, "and I spent about a year at this school, then I got about a year at this school, then I got into a country store and made myself useful sweeping it out in the morning and learning the business during the star. My duties employed me from a in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. I used to get up at 1 o'clock and study from 3 until 6 at mathemat.

ster county that was looking for an assistant. He was making a map of that county and he engaged me at \$20 a month. When I left my father of fered me money, but I took only enough for my fare. This man start-

JAY GOULD IS DEAD of me out to locate the residences and IT MUST NOT FAIL

explained the arrangement for pay-explained the arrangement for pay-ent, but the man declared with an th that he would not have anything

of the kind.

"You don't know this man, said he.

"He has failed three times."

"I had not a cent, and I pulled my pockets out to show him that I had not and I said:

trust him.'
"I was naturally a timid boy, and I went out and had a good cry where nobody could see me. Then I got down and prayed, and I felt better afterwards. So I made up my mind to go ahead. I was hungry and I went into the first house I came to. The woman treated me kindly, gave me some bread and milk, and when I went away I told her to enter it down. I had got about four rods away from the house when I heard the farmer halloohouse when I heard the farmer halloo-ing after me. I thought that he was going to finish me, but he said: 'I want you to come back and make me a noon mark.' That is a line north and south by which the farmers can regulate their clocks. I went back and made him a noon mark, and he

"I went on and paid my expenses making noon marks. When I had finished my survey, my employer could not pay me, but I sold out my interest in the map for \$500.

"Then I went forward with this lit-

tle capital and made similar surveys of Albany and Delaware counties. I soon

He met a friend here at a hotel and spoke of his intention of going into Wall street. He was advised, of course, not to do anything of the kind, but he did go into Wall street, and the same friend was afterwards astonished to hear that he was one of the owners of the Eric railroad.

His subsequent history is tolerably familiar, and his repetition of seizing the safe in the case of the Union Pacific road will be recalled, together with his getting possession of the tannery factory and the safe of the Patent Leather Company in Newark. In truth, Jay Gould had more nerve and pluck than any man who ever entered Wall street. He had good common sense but was careless of his accounts, and it is understood by his friends, that he had no means of knowing how much or how little he was worth. His alliance with Fisk was fortunate for him, as Fisk had those aggressive abstractive constitute. those aggressive, abtrusive qualities which Gould lacked. He could plan and scheme, while Fisk could execute; and of course their bookkeepers could keep them informed about their com-

"After selling out the Rutland & Washington road," said Mr. Gould, in testifying before the senate commission on labor, "I undertook to build up the Civeland & Philaburg. The stock was take half of what you have at that figure. As soon as it was found that there was some one there who could take care of it the stock went up to 120. I took the road and it was very successful. It paid dividends from the start, and finally I sold it out to the Pennsylvania road.

"I then went into the Union Pacific road. I met Horace Clark and Augustus Schell out west and concluded I, would buy in it. I telegraphed to New York an order to buy at a certain price. But Clark died and the stock fell; so when I got home I found my-

self the owner of a large amount of this property at a very low price. The road was in a bad way and prices fell constantly. I made up my mind that I would carry it through and I told them that if they would furnish haif of the money to pay the debt I would furnish the other half. The stock went down to 15. It was a farge loss, but still I kept right on buying, so when the turn came there did not seem to be any top to it. It went up to 75. to be any top to it. It went up to 75, and I immediately went to work to bring the road up. I went out over it, started coal mines, and to the surprise of everybody it soon began to pay dividends, and has never passed a dividend of the surprise of everybody it soon began to pay dividends.

idends, and has never passed a dividend since."

The next great enterprise, if I may call it great, that I engaged in was the Missouri Pacific. I bought it one day of Commodore Garrison, or rather the control of it. He gave me his price just as we are talking here, and I said: "All right, I will take it," and I gave him a eneck for it that day. At that time I did not eare about the money made; I had passed the point where I cared for the mere making of money. It was a plaything. I took this road and began developing it, bringing in other lines which should be tributary to it. I developed new parts of the country—opened up coal mines, etc., and continued until I think now we have 10,000 miles of road.

"When I took the property it was earning \$70,000 a week. I have just got the gross earnings for the last month and they amount to \$5,100,000, and we have accomplished that result by developing the country, and while we have been doing this we have made the country rich, developing coal mines and cattle-raising, as well as the production of cotton. We have created this earning power by developing the system. All this 10,000 miles is fully built. The roads pass through the states of Ohlo, Illinois, Michigan, lowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, Louisians and the Indian territory and we go into Mexico." tory and we go into Mexico."

The Estate of the Winard of Wall Street Will Reach \$200,000,000.

mount of Mr. Gould's fortune. The most conservative figures places it at most conservative figures places it at about \$60,000,000, while some people in Wail street say that he most have gutten together fully \$100,000,000. He known holdings of securities are about as follows: \$22,000,000 par value of Western Union telegraph, which at today's prices would fetch about \$18,700,000, \$10,000,000 par value of Miss uri Pacific, which is now worth in the market \$5,500,000. He is supposed to hold in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000 of Manhattan ratiroad stock, wheth \$10,400,000. His holdings of all those stocks have been larger than have been larger

American Delegates Warn the Monetary Conferance

THAT IT MUST DO SOMETHING

Concerning Levy's Plan to Withdraw Gold From Circulation and Substitute Silver on a Gold Basis.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2 .- Delegates of the owers forming the Latin union met agree upon a concart of action in respect to the proposals of Alfred de Rothschild and also the Moritz and Levy propositions. The Latin union cosed of France, Italy, Belgium Switzerland. These countries bound themselves by formal treaties to by France in 1803, 15} grammes of silver being equivalent to 1 gramme of gold. Since Germany, after the Franco-Prussian war, adopted a gold standard, the members of the Latin union have not maintained an open market for the purchase and sale of silver at the figures stated, but have adhered to the bi-metallic feature of the coin-

The Moritz-Levy plan is the with-drawal from circulation of all bank notes and gold coins below the nomi-nal value of twenty france, and the issue of a silver and paper currency based on silver, having the same pur-chasing power as gold coin below twenty france.

Danger in a Faiture.

The delegates from the United States, England. India and Mexico have made statements to the committee to the effect that they solemnly desired to call attention to the universal danger that would be incurred should the conference prove a complete failure. The statements submitted to the conference along with the report of the committee indicate concerted action in the conference on the part of the countries named.

the conference on the part of the countries named.

The following information, gathered from the most authentic sources, disposes of yesterday's contradictory rumors relative to the action of the special committee on the Rothschild plan: The special committee united in declaring Mr. Rothschild's plan extremely interesting and worthy of serious attention at some time. Mr. Rothschild having asked the committee directly to recommend his proposal to the conference, the committee by a small majority replied in the negative, leaving the conference complete freedom on the subject. The special committee, after further consideration, decided by a large majority to specially recommend the Rothschild plan to the conference.

Special Committee's Report.

Special Committee's Report.

The report of the special committee said that before considering the plans of Mr. Rothschild, Moritz Levy and Adolph Zoother, they had tried to clear their way by getting answers from delegates to four vital questions. The first question had been: "What measures will the silver producing countries take to restrict or regulate production?" Henry W. Cannon had another them. When the silver production is a silver production of the silver p existed in the United States, and legislation to that end was exceedingly improbable. Deputy Don Jaquin Casasus had made a similar reply for Mexico. The second question had been: "What are the prospects regarding the future protection of silver?" Mr. Cannon had answered that the silver production in the United States was confined to six states and three territories. The third question had been: "What is the policy of the United States concerning silver pur-United States concerning silver pur-

Mr. Cannon had answered that the democratic and republican parties and the bankers of New York had declared the bankers of New York had declared in favor of a repeal of the silver purchase act of 1890, and this act, in all probability, would be repealed if no international agreement were made at the present conference. The fourth question had been: "What is the policy of India in the matter of silver coinage?" Sir Guilford Molesworth had answered that as long as hope of an international agreement existed India would be rejuctant to alter her present money system. The adoption of the single gold standard bristled with difficulties which excited the apprehensions of India's mercantile world, yet she oulties which excited the apprehensions of india's mercantile world, yet she felt assured that her adoption of gold monometallism would be still more disastrous to countries already having the single gold standard. The only satisfactory solution of the problem as far as he could see would be international himsetallism. In which India. tional bi-metallism, in which India would gladiv join the Latin union and the United States.

Discussed Bothschild's Plan After disposing of the four questions and answers the committee had proceeded to the discussion of the Rothschild plan for obligatory international purchases of silver. The opponents of the plan had contended that natural economic laws would neutralize the effects of such an artificial mode of trying to appreciate silver. The act necessitating government purchases of silver in the United States had failed signally not only to raise the price but of silver in the United States had failed signally not only to raise the price but also prevented its falling. To these objections Mr. Rothschild had replied that the arguments of his opponents were entirely one sided. The American experiment had been quite conclusive. Senor Osma, Spanish delegate, then presented a condensed statement of Mr. Rothschild's plan in the form of a hill providing that European condensed. a bill providing that European countries should purchase 3,000,000 ounces of siver annually on the condition that the United States should continue their present purchases, and that Mix-ico and India should maintain unim-ited coinage; each nation's quota of purchase to be determined at some fu-ture date and each being free to effect

Couldn't Agree, At this point, the report states, wide divergence of opinion became apparent in the committee on the question whether a central international organization should be created to purchase the silver in a lump for all contracting powers and then allot to each country its share, or each country should purchase its own share intependently of all others. No decision reachests At this point, the report states, wide

plan, the committee took the action already indicated with the approval of a large majority. Nevertheless Sir C. Fremantie, delegate for Great Britain, declared that he was unable to pledge England to withdraw her smaller gold Wyoming Enters England to withdraw her smaller gold come unless in connection with some such plan as that proposed by Mr. Rothschild. After discussing the report and the general question of principal involved in the battle of the standards, the delegates decided against reverting at once to the discussion of the original American proposals. The conference adjourned after passing a resolution to meet again on next Tuesday to discuss Mortist Lew's plan.

Attached the United States.

Bertram Currier, delegate for Great Britain, created the first sensation of the conference by making a rather flery attack on the United States for their attitude toward the silver question. He denounced the selfish policy of the American government and warned the other governments against pulling the chestnuts out of the first for the United States. America wished to make a scapegoat of Europe, he said, in the present conference. He decided the attempt to raise the price of silver in defiance of natural laws and by trivial artificial measures.

FAVORED BY GIBBONS The Catholic Cardinal Declares in Favor of the Sunday Pair.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 .- There is a strong and rapidly growing moral and religous sentiment in favor of the repeal of the world's fair Sunday closing act.
One eminent divine after another is
coming out in favor of this liberal
movement. J. R. Thomson, secretary
of the World's Fair Sunday Opening
association, has received the following
letter from his eminence, Cardinal Gib-

letter from his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore:

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE, Nov. 25.

J. R. Thomson: Respected Sir—A quiet Sunday opening of the Chicago fair next year seems to be most desirable. There are many who would be otherwise deprived of the privilege of beholding what promises to be the event of the century. The world's fair will gather together the most wonderful productions of human skill and ingenuity, the results of the evolutions and progress of ages. No one should be pravented from seeing these works of man and every opportunity should be afforded. The Sunday closing of this spectacle would be very unfortunate for many thousands of our countrymen who would be tempted to spend the day in dissipation. In their name I would favor the opening of the fair on Sunday aftermoons to evening, with the provision that all machinery should be stopped, and all mechanical and laboring work that will not be urgently necessary should cease. In this I do not see any desecration of the holiness of the day; on the contrary those who will visit the fair on these days will be surely inclined to raise their minds and hearts to consider him who inspired men to produce such marvellous things. I am very faithfully yours in Christ.

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Planning Another Riot.

of enforcing the law, while Governor Buchanan is believed to sympathize with the miners. General Keller Anderson has been authorized to increase his forces.

EXMORE, Va., Dec. 2.-The tide, wind EXMORE, Va., Dec. 2.—The tide, wind and temperature were today favorable for ducking. President-elect Cleveland went with George Doughty to the south end of high shoal. The ducks were flying in considerable numbers and Mr. Cleveland succeeded in bagging some nineteen brant, ten broad bills, kix dippers and five shell duck, thus easily beating his record as a sportsman.

Another Man Will Form It. PARIS, Dec. 2.—It is reported that M. Cassimere Perrier bas been requested by President Carnot to form a cabinet.
PARIS, Dec. 2.—M. Perrier will en-Paris, Dec. 2.—M. Perrier will en-deavor to form a cabinet. M. Ribot will accept the portfolio of foreign affairs, but will decline any other office. Bourgers holds fast to his re-fusal. This is thought to mean that Burdeau and Freyeint will not be in-vited to take portfolios.

New York, Dec. 2.—At midnight the North German Livod steamship Spree was two days over due. There is no doubt that an accident has befallen her. Whether she has been in colision with another vessel or a sub-merged wreck, disabled by a storm or sustained injury to her engines is a matter of conjecture.

Marcus Isn't in Politics CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Marcus Daly, the wealthy owner of the Aconada mine, is at the Auditorium. He mays the report that he desires to be elected sensitor from Montana is untrue. "I am not in politics and will have nothing whatever to do with the senatorship contest," he said.

Testimony in Curtis' Case. San Francisco, Dec. 2.—The testimony in the Curtis trial today related to the finding of Policeman Grant's body, its condition and the disposition made of it; to Curtis' actions and words

while being driven to the police sta-Funeral of Dr. Scott. Washington, Pa., Dec. 2.—The remains of the late Dr. Scott were interred at the Washington cemetery at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Immediately after the services the president and party left for Washington,

Hor Spatsos, Ark., Dec. 2.—Senator Gibson tonight is very low. There has the best but little change in his condition during the past twenty-four nours and the doctors say his death may be expected at any moment.

Captured the Desperadoes. GREAT FALLS, Mont., Dec. 2.—Four of the desperadoes who held up the Great Northern train on Tuesday near Malia were captured today after a

John Macfie, a Grand Haven lumchase its own share independently of bernan, had the fingers of his left all others. No decision was reached on this matter. A motion to recommend the Rothschild plan was defeated by a rote of seven to siz. As regards Levy's crai years ago in a hunting accident.

Wyoming Enters

THE STATE HOUSE BY FORCE

Office-Trouble May Ensue.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 2 .- Governor sol building and asked the janitor authority of the acting governor. Osthat he had taken the cath of office before a notary public. The returns from
the various counties have not all been
received, consequently the state board
of canvassers have not yet canvassed
the returns. Acting Governor Barber
told Osborne on Monday that he would
surrender to him the office as soon as
the state board canvassed the vote, and
that the canvass would take place as
soon as possible. This hasty sction on
the part of the governor-elect is quite
astounding to this community. He has
remained in the office all day, but has
not yet been able to open a door. The not yet been able to open a door. The present complications arose from the act that the constitution of Wyoming been acting as governor. There was doubt about when and how the newly elected governor should assume office, so he takes this means of bringing

Osborne Explaina Governor Osborne explains his seizure of the office by saying that the republicans intended to take advantage of a technicality of the law and refuse to issue him his certificate of election. Republicans on the other hand assert that Osborne is party to a scheme to seat enough democrats in the legislature to make sure the in the legislature to make sure the election of a democratic United States senator, Excitement is running high, and trouble may ensue. Mr. Osborne this afternoon issued the following proclamation: "In obedience to the constitution and laws of the state of Wyoming, I John E. Osborne, do hereby make proclamation that having been duly sleeted by

the returns from the several boards of founty canvassers now on file in the office of the secretary of state, showing that I have been unquestionably elected to the office of governor, I have duly and legally qualified as governor of the state and am now said governor, and I do call upon all true and loyal citizens of the state to respect my authority to such office and aid me in enforcing the laws and seeing that justice in all things is done.

things is done.

Done at the office of the governor, at Cheyenne, capitol of the state, on the second day of December, 1892.

(Signed) John E. Osborne, Governor of the State of Wyoming.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT, Two Dead and Several Injured in a Ten

Naw York, Dec. 2 .- A fire in the tenement house, 319 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning restrocklys, at 1 o'clock this morning resulted in the killing of two persons, father and child, and the serious injury of at least half a dozen others. The deaft are: Michal Doyle, 40 years old; Nellie Doyle, 3 years old. The injured are: James Murray, Mrs. James Murray, Murray children, another Doyle child and four Grimes children.

The fire broke out in the cellar, and was due, it is believed, to the carelessness of Michael Monahan, an aged, homeless man, who has been in the habit of sleeping in the cellar. He is under arrest. The fire spread with great rapidity through the hallways and air shaft, and cut off all escape. Firemen were quickly on the scene and promptly turned their attention to the rescue of the panic-stricken tenants, who stood at the windows imploring help. Those on the first floor were rescued in safety, but meantime the fire had crept nearer to those in the upper stories. Doyle attempted to save his little ones by throwing them from the window, and had tossed two of them out when he himself fell to the pavement. He and the little girl Nelline were fatally injured and died almost instantly. The other child was badly hurt and was removed to a hospital. Meantime the firemen had succeeded in reaching the Doyle apartments, and Mrs. Doyle and the rest of the children were rescued in safety.

Pittaburg Soiled Doves May Coo Without Fear of Being Molested.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.-Chief Brown of the department of public safety toof the department of public salety to-day revoked the order closing the dis-reputable houses and directed the superintendent of police to permit the inmates to pursue their vocation with-out molestation until such time as Mayor Gonriay shall indicate that which he desires his closing order to go which he desires his closing order to go into execution. This action was taken after Mayor Gourlay had publicly said that the short notice given by the police was "cruel, inhuman and unjust." It is thought that this is the last of the crusade against the social evil for the present, at least.

MADE A SUBE TRING. lames F. Wilbur Takes Morphine and Hangs Himself.

DESVEE, Dec. 2.—James T. Wilbur, business manager for Henry Lee, the largest dealer in seeds and farm implements in this city, committed suicide today by taking morphine and then

daughters, all prominent in social rumor is current that a shortage in the books, as Mr. Lee and a con accountants are looking over the counts. They deny all insinuation that effect.

MERE'S A BIG ONE Cigantic Barb Wire Trust Formed

Consolidated Steel and Wire company has incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, with a paid-in capital of \$4,000.000, and embraces the following well known concerns: St. Louis; Braddock Wire company, St. Louis; Braddock Wire company, Pittsburg; Lambert and Bishop Wire Fence company, Johet, Illinois; lows Barb Wire company, New York City and Allentown, Pa; Baker Wire company, Chicago. The officers of the company are: President, W. Edintorn, St. Louis; vice-president, John Lambert, Joliet, Ill.; treasurer, Alfred Clifford, St. Louis; secretary, F. E. Patterson, Chicago; general manager, John W. Gates, Chicago.

MINISTERIAL BRUTE. A Dakots Preacher Outrages a Thirteen Year-Old Girl.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 2 .- The Rev J. T. C. Wilson, a Methodist minister who preaches at Beersford, is in jail at Canton on the charge of outraging the 14-year-old daughter of one of his parishoners. The Bev. Wilson left home Wednesday morning to drive to a conference at Canton. He stopped at the house of S. Moulton for dinner, but found no one at home but the 13-year-old daughter. He choked her into insensibility and outraged her, and then drove to the conference and took a prominent part in the proceedings. The girl was discovered in the evening in a precarious condition. Yesterday she was able to tell who her assailant was, and the arrest followed. was, and the arrest followed.

TRADE IS NOT GOOD. Death of Gould and Gold Exports Has

NEW YORK, Dec. 3,-R. G. Dun & Wyoming, I John E. Osborne, do hereby make proclambtion that having been duly, elected by the qualified voters of the state of Wyoming to the affairs of governor of the state to fill the vacancy in the office occasioned by the resignation of Francis E. Warren, heretofore elected and qualified as governor, and there being no board of state canvassers authorized to canvass the results of the process of the same and declars the results of the same and declars the results of the same and shoes are reported, and unfavorable reports from the all-var conference, have somewhat affected all speculative markets. There are also some symptoms of diminished activity in business. Boston reports a stronger money market, increased activity in dry goods, particularly in staple cottons, which are advancing, and the clothing trade keeps the woolen wills busy. Liberal contracts for next turns and declars the results of

and wool is firm. Philadelphia reports good trade. At Baltimore tradia fairly good for the season with in provement in southern business.

At Pittsburg pig iron is slightly weaker, with more eagerness to sell but finished iron is in good demand and all the mills fairly well employed Trade in glass is in large volume though at low prices. At Clevelan rolling mills are working on eld orders and prices rather weak. The carriag trade at Cincinnati falls 10 per cent below that of last year, but the grocer

Chicago Trade is Good.

At Indianapolis trade is very brisk.
Chicago reports good wheat sales and satisfactory collections, but the return of currency is small and money is strong at 7 per cent. Colder weather is needed at Minneapolis, where collections are only fair and the flour market dull. A slight decline in some lines is seen at Omaha, though wholesale trade is satisfactory. At 8t Louis business shows much strength with easale trade is satisfactory. At 8t Louis business shows much strength with especial promise in boliday lines, and at Kansas City trade is quite satisfactory, though receipts of cattle and grain full fall off. At Louisville the outlook is considered favorable, but at Little Rock business is gloomy.

At New Orleans trade is rather dull and cotton lower, with heavy receipts, while receipts of sugar are large and the demand is good.

At Richmond trade is equal to that of last year. Tobacco manufacturers are active and money is plenty. Breadstuffs have been stronger.

Coal Is Active.

Coal le Active.

Iron is weaker, with pressure to sell some southern brands, and in structural, plate and bar iron not much new business is seen. Copper has sold largely at 12 to 12 c, and jard is lower. Coal is fairly active, and bituminous is scarce and dear.

In dry goods the season has been one of unprecedented activity. A general boom and advance appears in cottons, and many cerpets have been raised 5 cents, while over-coatings have bold rapidly; a better demand is expected after the holidays for worsted suitings, and there is a general and strong confidence in regard to the coming season. But during the rest of the year it may be expected that trade will slacken somewhat as the season approaches for stocktaking and settlement of year accounts. The business failures during the past seven days number for the United States, 236; Canada, 33; total, 269, as compared with 208 last week, 240 the week previous to the last, and 339 for corresponding week for last year.

Crushed by Logs.

TRAVERSE CITY, Dec. 2.—White Charles Spencer was rolling logs at Cobbs & Mitchell's camp, near Mayfield, the book slipped and Spencer was caught between two logs, badly cutting and breaking the left knee. He was brought to Traverse City for treatment.

California, Ibec. 2.—John Wuopio, an insane Finlander, aged about 30 years, has been to-sing since Sunday. This afternoon his dead body was found in the woods three miles northwest of this city. He is supposed to have died from

Mine Closed Down

HE PULLED HIS LEG

Henry Heckrott Wantedto Bo the Wild Waves

Wash arms and legs as

worked on him to the tune of \$6

Lansing, Dec. 2.—The following cases were heard in the supreme contoday: George T. Smith vs. William Thompson; Emma Rentz vs. Jul. Stoll; Theodore V. Law vs. the N. England Mutual Accident association Levi Thilotson vs. the City of Sagmi et al.; Henlen C. Ahlberg et al. vs. German Insurance company of Fragorit; Emmh A. Miller vs. James Haley; Almond G. Pennell vs. Del Transportation company; the Wester Publishing company vs. School Distr. No. 1, Locke township.

No more cases will be heard at the term except the Belkump mandage case, which is returnable at 10 a. I tomorrow, after which the court was tomorrow, after which the court was tomorrow.

tomorrow, after which the court will adjourn until December 23. Only about one-half of the cases upon the docket have been heard, and the rest go over to the January term and will stand at the head of the docket.

People vs. Kuhn.

Modified and Affirmed—Parker vs.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Raulway company; McIntyre vs. Conrad;
in Covert vs. Munson, mandamus
granted; in re Bertha Gates, positioner
discharged.

Rehearings were denied in—Clark vs.
Campau; Hall vs. Ningare Insurances
company; in re Pulling estate; McRes
à Laily vs. Grand Rapids, Lansing &
Detroit Railway company.

and Orders a New Triel.

Lansing, Dec. 2.—The supreme court this morning reversed the judgment in the court below and ordered a new trial in the People vs. David J. Mc. Whorter, convicted of rape in the Kent county circuit. The action of the court is based upon error in the charge of the court, which was to the effect that if a case had been made against respondent in the minds of the jury, the presumption of innocence at the beginning of the trial was reserved, and the burden of establishing it was introduce evidence to restore that presumption in the minds of the jury. The court says the burden is always upon the people in criminal cases, and can at no time during the trial be shifted to the respondent, who, in this case, introduces only evidence showing his good character.

A mandamus was granted in Covert va the County Treasurer of Gration county, which involved the validity of the proceedings of the board of supervisors of that county in submitting local option. The court heids that the same were irregular and consequently void. Covert asked for a mandamos compelling the approval and filing of his saloon bond by the county treasurer, which was refused upon the ground that the local option law was in force. Gratiot county will hereafter be "wet."

BIG WILL CASE,

Coldwater Interested in One to the Re-

Condition. Dec. 2.—Coldwater is meterested to the extent of \$1,000,000 in one of the greatest will contests of recent years. Mrs. J. G. Parkhurst and Mrs. Lavins Williams of this pince are entitled to \$500,000 each from the extent of the inte D. Edgar Crouse of Syracuse, N. Y. His property is valued at \$10,000,000, all but \$500,000 of which was left to the "next of kis." The will was made by Mr. Grouse twenty-five days to fore he died, and while he was very ill.

The contestant of this will is a woman known as Grace Wilson, who claims to have teen married to Mr. Grouse, and her 7.year-old daughter, who, it is claimed, is afr. Grouse's "next of his." Mr. Crouse wet Miss Wilson in 1885, when she was 25 years of age and very attractive. They evidently fell in love with each other, and friends of both sides encouraged the match. He took her to Saratoga and sent her several times to England, paying all her expenses. If any can prove he contrage to Mr. Grouse, it will be necessary to mr. Grouse, it will be necessary to prove that the child is his. This may not be so difficult, as she has a number of letters written her by Mr. Grouse, though it is said he paid her a large sum of money for the tetters he had sent her.

Rices at Ann Arbon

Ass Annou, Dec. 2.—A student is expected tomorrow morning, opening of the buncle for re-